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REPORT ON THE USE OF GLOBAL FUNDS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Addendum

SUMMARY

The present addendum contains additional narrative information about the use of global funds during the biennium 1992-1993. It describes in detail specific activities covered by the Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation; regional funds; the Programme Funds for the 1990s Goals; and the Emergency Programme Fund.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ARI	acute respiratory infections
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
BFHI	Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative
CEDC	children in especially difficult circumstances
CDD	control of diarrhoeal diseases
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CVI	Children's Vaccine Initiative
ECLAC	Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EFA	Education for All
EPF	Emergency Programme Fund
EPI	expanded programme on immunization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IBFAN	International Baby Food Action Network
ICCIDD	International Consultative Council on Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IDD	iodine deficiency disorders
IFPPE	Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
MCH	maternal and child health
MRR	Mortality Reduction Reserve
MMR	maternal mortality rate
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
OAU	Organization of African Unity

ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PEC	primary environmental care
PF90s	Programme Funds for the 1990s Goals
PHC	primary health care
RFPPPE	Regional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAFLAC	Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean
TBAs	traditional birth attendants
TCDC	technical cooperation among developing countries
UCI	universal child immunization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WABA	World Alliance for Breast-feeding Action
WHO	World Health Organization

I. INTERREGIONAL FUND FOR PROGRAMME PREPARATION, PROMOTION AND EVALUATION

A. Overview

1. The programme budget for the Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation (IFPPE) for the biennium 1992-1993 (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.37) was approved by the Executive Board in 1991 in the amount of $25 million (E/ICEF/1991/15, decision 1991/12). It was resubmitted (E/ICEF/1992/P/L.48) and approved by the Board in 1992 in the same amount as part of the consolidated global funds programme budget (E/ICEF/1992/14, decision 1992/16). During the biennium, IFPPE supported major activities in the following areas: (a) studies and evaluation; (b) special programme support activities; (c) cooperation with United Nations and other agencies; (d) knowledge generation, knowledge networks and experience exchange; and (e) programme promotion.

B. Studies and evaluation

2. During the biennium, $3 million, or 14 per cent of IFPPE funds, were used for studies and evaluation. The major focus of those activities was capacity-building for evaluation. Intensive, low-cost training on research and evaluation methodologies was conducted in several countries. IFPPE funds enabled over 100 staff from 50 countries to participate in training aimed at enhancing the evaluation function of UNICEF country offices, as well as at monitoring progress towards the goals for the decade. Training in sentinel community surveillance was also undertaken in Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda and Somalia with the aim of building capacities for decentralized, community-focused management and of strengthening subnational capacities to monitor and assess programmes. With the same objective, in Chad, Ethiopia, the Niger and Uganda, training was supported for intersectoral teams at local, national and regional levels. An evaluation of the UNICEF capacity to respond to emergencies led to the development of a standard methodology for evaluating emergency programmes. The exercise also provided a basis not only for developing methodologies to obtain baseline data in difficult circumstances, but also for developing a country programme that would build on activities implemented during the emergency.

3. Global funds were used for a thematic evaluation involving a seven-country study of UNICEF support to growth monitoring and promotion activities. As part of the evaluation, UNICEF collaborated with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other institutions in conducting a review of the existing literature on the control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD), with the lessons learned to be used to refine UNICEF CDD strategies. Other activities included a three-day consultation on strategies and operational efforts to support women's productive activities; a workshop on child-rearing practices and beliefs in sub-Saharan Africa; evaluations of solar cooker projects in Chile and Kenya; and follow-up activities related to the multi-donor evaluation of UNICEF.

4. The first UNICEF global workshop on psycho-social programmes for children in situations of armed conflict was organized in 1993 by the Intersectoral Section of Programme Division, the Office of Emergency Programmes and the

Evaluation and Research Office. The three-day workshop brought together UNICEF programme officers from 15 countries, including the former Yugoslavia, as well as consultants and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The countries and areas represented were at various stages in their experiences with such programmes, from situation analysis (El Salvador, Sierra Leone and Sudan) to active implementation (Croatia, Nicaragua, Serbia and the West Bank), and to ongoing programmes undergoing monitoring and evaluation (Guatemala, Liberia, Mozambique, Peru, the Philippines and Sri Lanka). As follow-up actions, the participants suggested the development of a clearer conceptual framework for guiding community-based, psycho-social programmes; holding regional workshops as forums for in-depth exchanges of information; experience exchanges between countries through the temporary assignment of staff; identification of and access to relevant materials that have been "filtered" for quality; and further work on the identification of culture-specific indicators for impact measurement.

5. The evaluation database, which contains over 6,000 evaluations and studies carried out by UNICEF since 1987, was expanded in 1992 to serve as a management tool for country and regional offices. A test edition of the database on CD-ROM, with a user manual, was distributed to regional and selected country offices. The official version will be distributed on CD-ROM throughout the organization in 1994. The institutionalization of evaluation and its role in improving programme development and implementation were given added impetus by the publication of the evaluation manual in Spanish (1992) and French (1993), while the China country office is producing a Chinese-language edition. In January 1993, the Evaluation Office was merged with the Research, Programme Publications and Library Section to consolidate headquarters capacity to support field offices as knowledge centres on women and children.

C. Special programme support activities

6. In 1992-1993, $4.4 million, or 21 per cent of total IFPPE expenditures, were allocated for special support activities, including those concerning adjustment and development with a human face, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Facts for Life, programme publications, programme information management and the UNICEF history project.

7. Advocacy for development with a human face continued, and with increased inter-agency collaboration the preparation of national programmes of action was accelerated in over 100 countries. In 1993, the Office of Social Policy and Economic Analysis was made responsible for implementing and coordinating the development with a human face initiative, one of whose priority activities is the restructuring of national budgets. Ongoing studies in Guinea, Nepal, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania are examining current patterns of government expenditure and, more importantly, the scope for intersectoral and intrasectoral restructuring. The Office also has been promoting the "20/20" concept as a means of mobilizing resources for children. The policy dimensions of economic growth and human development are being examined in countries which have seen considerable achievements in human development, including Costa Rica, Cuba, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia and Zimbabwe, as well as Kerala State in India. Databases of social

indicators were improved in Central and Eastern Europe to facilitate systematic social sector planning for human development. Finally, the "debt relief for children" initiative benefited Bolivia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Madagascar, the Philippines and the Sudan, while debt conversions are being negotiated in 10 additional countries. The Office provided country-level support for reviewing the costing and financing options of NPAs in Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mauritius, Oman, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

8. An adaptation of Facts for Life by the Child-to-Child Trust (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), entitled Children for Health, was produced in 1993. A revision of All for Health, a companion volume to Facts for Life, prepared in the light of field experiences, will appear in 1994 with a new title. A case study was printed in English and Spanish on Colombia's experience with the "Juanita" campaign to make child health issues a part of the country's first mayoral elections.

9. IFPPE continued to support the production of programme publications for the dissemination of experiences and knowledge to headquarters and field offices as well as to the academic and development communities world wide. A book entitled Environment, Development and the Child was produced and distributed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. Five new books were published as part of the "Education for All" series and two were produced in the "Children in War" series: Children in War: A Guide for the Provision of Services; and Helping Children Cope with the Stresses of War: A Manual for Parents and Teachers. Two volumes of annotated catalogues of UNICEF publications were issued in 1993, giving UNICEF offices, National Committees for UNICEF and other partners ready access to useful information on women and children. In support of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI), there were co-publications with WHO of various training manuals and technical documents for field use. These included French, Russian and Spanish editions of Infant Feeding - the Physiological Basis and additional language versions of Protecting, Promoting and Supporting Breast-feeding, a joint WHO/UNICEF statement. The International Paediatric Association was given a grant to produce the journal International Child Health, which is published in collaboration with WHO and is targeted at paediatricians and health workers. The programme publications section also produced the Evaluation Newsletter in English, French and Spanish.

10. During the biennium, IFPPE supported activities related to the ratification, implementation and monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. UNICEF participated in inter-agency preparations for the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna. Country offices received assistance in the implementation of the Convention and use of the CHILDNET database. The fund facilitated consultations with NGOs and university researchers on the development of indicators that could be used to monitor countries' implementation of the Convention. In accordance with the guidelines set by the Executive Board in 1991, technical support was provided to country offices actively involved in ratification of the Convention.

11. IFPPE funds for programme information management were used to develop guidelines for the country programming exercise as well as the country programme management plan, a process that links programmes with office staffing. Work has

progressed on the programme manager system, designed to improve the country programme process from the initial planning phase to the final evaluation. Aspects such as UNICEF programme and financial accountability requirements are addressed through the development of user-friendly systems that are being built with forward-looking technology to enhance further transparency, efficiency and effectiveness. In 1993, a conceptual planning paper was issued, followed by the design of a prototype to demonstrate the application of the conceptual model. At the end of 1993, the prototype was sent to 21 sentinel offices for review.

D. Cooperation with the United Nations and other agencies

12. During the biennium, $3 million or 14 per cent of IFPPE expenditure, were spent on cooperation with the United Nations and other agencies. UNICEF continued to participate in and contribute to collaborative efforts to enhance the coordination and effectiveness of development activities of the United Nations system. UNICEF has been working with Governments that have chosen to prepare country strategy notes, for example, through support, together with the United Nations and other United Nations agencies, for a training session at the International Labour Organization Centre at Turin, Italy, for government personnel from 11 countries interested in preparing the notes. UNICEF has continued to participate in and support field-level coordination, with the resident coordinator in the lead. A system of committees of concerned agencies, working for greater coordination in specific sectoral areas and facilitated by the resident coordinator, has been introduced in several countries. UNICEF has been active and has often played a lead role in the country-level committees concerned with social and human development goals. UNICEF continues to participate in the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its subcommittees and the Joint Consultative Group on Policy. A small headquarters unit responsible for United Nations affairs serves as the focal point for those activities. Collaboration in specific programme areas with the United Nations and other agencies is the responsibility of the technical advisory sections at headquarters, while cooperation with intergovernmental organizations is guided by the Division of Public Affairs.

E. Knowledge generation, knowledge networks and experience exchange

13. Activities related to knowledge generation, knowledge networks and experience exchange accounted for $5.4 million, or 26 per cent of total IFPPE expenditure, in the biennium. During this period, improvement of programme planning and delivery was facilitated by IFPPE support for activities aimed at sharing the experiences of grass-roots programmes. For example, in the area of health, the CDD training package was revised in line with new policies and programmes, a training package on community surveillance and basic epidemiology was completed and a computer-based network monitoring system was developed. In addition, a quarterly monitoring system for the expanded programme on immunization (EPI), acute respiratory infections (ARI) and CDD is under preparation. IFPPE supported the development of ARI/CDD training materials to expand the geographic implementation of the ARI programme. Essential components of the ARI programme were identified for integration with a package of services

for child survival and guidelines were prepared. A workshop was conducted in Nigeria to develop integrated plans of action at the local government level. Other activities included conducting studies for national ARI programme planning, in collaboration with WHO; the distribution of materials on CDD and ARI and of reports of the International Consultation on Control of Acute Respiratory Infections; and workshops to consolidate CDD and ARI programmes and primary health care (PHC). Finally, a prototype reference booklet on CDD and breast-feeding is scheduled to be completed in 1994.

14. IFPPE was also used to support activities in programme communication and social mobilization. In coordination with the Australian Broadcasting Company and Radio Netherlands, communication planning and audio-visual production management modules were developed. In 1993, social mobilization case-studies were conducted in Brazil, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania. The case-studies underscored the importance of social action processes in bringing about sustained achievement of the goals for women and children. It was found that peer group participation, at different levels, was central to social action processes.

15. The Office of Social Policy and Economic Analysis focused its training activities on capacity-building for costing and financing the social sector, with particular reference to NPAs. Regional consultations and training workshops on unit costing and cost-effectiveness were held for UNICEF field office staff and senior government counterparts. Country-level training was carried out in Cambodia, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mauritius, Oman, Sri Lanka, the Sudan and Uganda, the expected outcomes of which were the final figures for the cost and financing sections of NPAs. Studies in costing and cost-effectiveness were initiated by the Office with a view to strengthening capacity-building, improving service delivery and empowering local communities. For example, national consultants were used for studies of the cost-effectiveness of water supply and sanitation programmes in Benin and Uganda, with technical support from the Office.

F. Programme promotion

16. Total expenditure for programme promotion for 1992-1993 amounted to $5.4 million, or 26 per cent of total IFPPE expenditure. IFPPE supported the preparation, publication and dissemination of the State of the World's Children report and related resource materials. The 1993 report was launched by the Executive Director in Mexico City at an international news conference, and as a result of the briefings for journalists in several cities in industrialized countries and throughout the developing world, print and radio coverage was widespread. Edited highlights of the event, which were transmitted by satellite, led to extensive television attention world wide. The 1994 report was launched at a ceremony at the White House, Washington, D.C., where the Executive Director presented the report to President William Clinton and held a press conference. The report was issued simultaneously in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish and was translated either in its entirety or in summary versions into 40 languages. This annual publication has become an effective information tool for global and national advocacy and for programme promotion on behalf of children and women.

17. IFPPE has enabled UNICEF to expand its network of external partners in advocacy and programme mobilization efforts. Various initiatives were undertaken during the biennium with NGOs, intergovernmental organizations, National Committees, mayors, religious leaders and parliamentarians. As a follow-up to the International Conference on Assistance to African Children, assistance was provided to foster dialogue between the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and African NGOs, especially in the development of regional strategies for dealing with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) pandemic and conflict prevention and resolution. BFHI was promoted through support for new coalitions of NGOs such as the World Alliance for Breast-feeding Action (WABA). Global funds enabled WABA to strengthen its capacity to mobilize NGOs around BFHI and breast-feeding through direct contacts, to lobby at regional and international conferences and to produce and disseminate information materials. The International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN) extended its outreach in sub-Saharan Africa by producing breast-feeding and BFHI promotional materials in French. In addition, the NGO Group on Child Rights, which comprises about 45 NGOs, received assistance for the creation of national NGO coalitions to promote, implement and monitor the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Efforts were intensified to facilitate broad-based, cost-effective opportunities for NGOs to participate in programme collaboration at headquarters and in the field.

18. Advocacy with intergovernmental organizations was centred on obtaining commitment to NPAs and the mid-decade goals at the highest political levels. Special attention was paid to countries that had not yet ratified the Convention. Conferences for intergovernmental organizations provided opportunities to press for the prioritization of the goals for children in national policies, legislation and mobilization of resources. Commitments to achieve the goals have been made by the Ministerial Council of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Council of Ministers and Heads of State and Government of OAU and the Commonwealth Heads of Government. With support from IFPPE, National Committees mobilized advocacy activities related to the implementation of the Convention, the Summit Plan of Action, BFHI and Education for Peace. National Committees received assistance for information exchanges as well as technical support and guidance in the organization of annual meetings, Standing Group sessions and planning and coordination workshops.

19. IFPPE support for public participation has facilitated the development of such global initiatives as "Mayors as Defenders of Children", which is aimed at forging alliances with mayors and municipal leaders world wide as a means to improve the conditions of poor urban children. Local authorities have been singled out as key players in the implementation of national programmes of action and the achievement of the mid-decade goals. Eighty governors and mayors from cities in 45 countries participated in the Second Colloquium of Mayors, held in Mexico in 1993, after which UNICEF offices reported significant progress in their work with municipal leaders. For example, municipal plans of action were developed in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya and Senegal, and action was taken in Limbe, Cameroon, and Karachi, Pakistan, to promote the use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and increase immunization coverage. Numerous meetings and conferences of mayors have been organized at national and regional levels in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, in close collaboration with UNICEF.

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20. The Cameroon country office received assistance from IFPPE to support a social communication programme for artists and intellectuals, which was expected to culminate in a series of activities on the Day of the African Child.

21. Increasingly, UNICEF is enlisting religious leaders as advocates, fund-raisers and providers of services at the grass roots. IFPPE supported a regional conference of religious leaders from Asia and the Pacific held at Melbourne, Australia; the conference was also sponsored by the World Conference on Religion and Peace, an NGO, and the Australian Committee for UNICEF. It brought together over 100 participants drawn from eight religions and indigenous traditions from 14 countries. The participants discussed ways in which religious leaders could promote the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and attainment of the mid-decade goals. After the conference, Myochikai, a Buddhist organization based in Japan, renewed its commitment to provide support for water supply and sanitation projects in Bangladesh and Nepal. The World Conference on Religion and Peace received support for its 1994 World Assembly, whose agenda covers child rights and the mid-decade goals. With IFPPE support, UNICEF participated in the eighty-ninth Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) at New Delhi, India, which was attended by 500 parliamentarians. IPU called upon the parliaments of richer nations to render all possible assistance to developing countries in their efforts to achieve universal primary education. Parliamentarians involved in IPU activities regularly submit the resolutions adopted to their own parliaments, where they are expected to promote implementation.

II. REGIONAL FUNDS

A. Overview

22. Regional funds comprise the Regional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation (RFPPE); and three special funds in Latin America and the Caribbean, namely, the Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean (SAFLAC); the regional fund for the Empowerment of Women for Development; and the regional fund for Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDC). A programme budget of $28.4 million from general resources for the biennium 1992-1993 was approved for regional funds. Total expenditure was $24.6 million, or 87 per cent.

B. West and Central Africa

23. The West and Central African region spent all of its RFPPE allocation of $2.9 million in 1992-1993. During that period, strengthened technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) was enhanced through regional health planning workshops and seminars, jointly organized with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and such institutions as the World Bank and the African Development Bank. One of the major events supported in 1992 was the International Conference on Assistance to African Children, where Governments and donors made a commitment to priority action to meet the basic needs of children and women. Country offices received regional advisory support for economic policy analysis, strengthening of PHC and

the Bamako Initiative, community development, information management and supply and logistics.

24. In 1993, RFPPE funds supported a variety of workshops and seminars. At a health planning and financing workshop held at Cotonou, Benin, 40 UNICEF health officers and their government counterparts from 17 countries in the region developed strategies for accelerated implementation, costing and financing of the health and nutrition mid-decade goals, communication/social mobilization and advocacy on macroeconomic policies and resource mobilization. These strategies involve the revitalization of about half of the existing network of 24,000 health centres in the region. Acceleration of the Bamako Initiative was reinforced as the core strategy for the mid-decade goals. Two other workshops addressed the development, microplanning and monitoring of regional strategies for the attainment of the mid-decade goals for vitamin A deficiency and salt iodization. Initial drafts of microplans of action for key activities in 1994-1995 were developed. These workshops also received technical support from the Programme Division Nutrition Cluster at headquarters. The importance of relating the effects of adjustment to the UNICEF programming process was reinforced at a workshop on adjustment with a human face. Recommendations included sensitizing UNICEF representatives to debt issues, reinforcing country offices in the analysis of public expenditures in social sectors and emphasizing the relationship between the national programme of action process and adjustment policies.

25. In March 1993, the first network meeting of CEDC project staff was held at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, addressing such specific themes as trauma counselling for children in armed conflict, the linkages between the UNICEF urban policy and CEDC and human resource development. RFPPE funds enabled the West and Central Africa Regional Office to support the Pan-African Conference on the Education of the Girl Child held at Ouagadougou, which called upon OAU, United Nations agencies, Governments and NGOs to take affirmative action to reduce the disparity in the education of girls and boys. Strategies and priorities for the region are being developed with the Education Cluster at headquarters. Support also was provided for a subregional seminar on working children, a symposium on the girl child, a consultation on participatory development and a symposium on an African humanitarian initiative.

26. Information materials in preparation include a history of the Bamako Initiative in the region, the final report of a seminar on the cultural dimensions of development, a regional women in development strategy and guidelines for a mobilization and communication strategy for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/AIDS.

C. Eastern and southern Africa

27. Of the $3 million allocated from RFPPE in 1992-1993 to the eastern and southern Africa region, $2.9 million, or 97 per cent, were spent. RFPPE-supported activities included the analysis of and support for achievement of the mid-decade goals and the implementation of national programmes of action; collaboration with and support for capacity-building to African institutions and NGOs; gender awareness and analysis in programming; information management;

analyses of HIV/AIDS and economic trends in the region; and addressing the underlying causes, security implications and psycho-social impacts of emergencies, from advocacy, management and programme perspectives.

28. The Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office continued to strengthen its networking activities in high priority areas selected by the regional programme management team. The networks currently in operation are in the areas of AIDS and health education; malaria and health; nutrition and household food security; women in development; adjustment with a human face and cost analysis; and management information systems. These networks have facilitated the exchange of innovative experiences and technical information among the 23 countries of the region and also have helped to initiate consultative contacts with African institutions, NGOs and United Nations agencies. Each network is chaired by a country representative with technical support from an adviser or staff member of the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office. Networking activities supported by RFPPE included the promotion and undertaking of intercountry studies, analyses, information exchanges, consultative meetings, exchanges of experiences and the provision of resource persons. RFPPE enabled staff and consultants of the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office to provide technical advisory support to country offices in complex emergency situations and to countries with large child populations and low scores on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) human development index.

29. Collaboration with the West and Central Africa Regional Office also was increased through joint work planning, sharing of advisory capacity, training and networking activities. With the support of regional funds, capacity-building and inter-agency collaboration have been strengthened, notably through joint meetings with WHO, which focused primarily on the Bamako Initiative, national programmes of action and mid- and end-decade goals; meetings with UNESCO on basic education; work with OAU on resolutions related to child rights and protection and International Conference on Assistance to African Children; and with the World Bank on national programmes of action at the subregional and country level. Assistance was provided to NGO groups and networks working for child survival, protection and development. In Malawi, with support from the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office and headquarters, UNICEF was able to undertake a full country programme evaluation. Regional monitoring of progress towards the mid-decade goals has been intensified through consolidation of databases for analysis, dissemination and use in advocacy. Support for the preparation of national programmes of action continued, with the organization of three technical workshops on preparation, costing and the establishment of monitoring systems of national programmes of action. All but five countries in the region now have final or draft national programmes of action.

30. Finally, RFPPE supported a wide range of studies and evaluations on key sectoral and cross-sectoral activities, including "Women's health/safe motherhood", which focused on women's health in Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania; a study on insecticide impregnated bednets; a counsellors' guide for children in families affected by AIDS; the impact of structural adjustment on expenditure and access to basic services; an eight-country study of the girl child; and an intercountry study on implementation of the UNICEF nutrition strategy. The subjects of other studies in progress include the

impact of AIDS on the goals for children; costing methodologies for meeting the goals; and demographic trends in the region.

D. Americas and the Caribbean

31. A total of $2.25 million, or 89 per cent of the region's RFPPE allocation was spent in 1992-1993. The funds enabled the Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office to provide technical advisory support mainly in the areas of planning and evaluation, health and nutrition, education, external relations and basic services. This assistance not only strengthened efforts to achieve the mid-decade goals, but also intensified efforts aimed at breaking the cycle of poverty of women and children in the region.

32. One of the most important meetings supported by RFPPE during this period was the Second World Colloquium of Mayors, held in Mexico in July 1993. This meeting is part of the global initiative to promote "Mayors as Defenders of Children" (see para. 19 above). The 34 mayors from the region who attended the meeting have formed a network to exchange information, enhance local leadership and promote national programmes of action at the local level. In November 1993, at their first meeting at Quito, the mayors adopted municipal programmes of action for children as well as work plans for 1994 and 1995. Regional meetings were organized in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Nicaragua, and municipal programmes of action now have been formulated for more than 12 municipalities in the region.

33. RFPPE funds have enabled the Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office to continue to assist country offices in the implementation and monitoring of national programmes of action. Two meetings, one for national programme of action focal points and a regional consultation on mid-decade goals, were held at Santa Fe de Bogota. Support was provided to the Government of Colombia for preparations for a follow-up meeting on national programmes of action held in April 1994. Regional funds supported the second meeting of the Latin American maternal and child health (MCH) managers; studies on maternal mortality and the contribution of EPI to development; and a review of breast-feeding curricula for nursing, medicine and public health schools. Assistance also was provided for substantive materials used at the Second Summit of First Ladies of the Americas and the Caribbean, held at Cartagena, Colombia, in September 1992. The first ladies agreed to support initiatives to eliminate neonatal tetanus, promote breast-feeding and prevent early pregnancies.

34. Inter-agency collaboration was strengthened through a joint consultation with UNESCO on redefining policies and guidelines related to adult education and literacy. RFPPE resources were used for TCDC in the area of education, particularly for visits to innovative projects, and for the production and dissemination of printed and audio-visual materials. Activities to achieve the water supply and sanitation goals have been intensified; at a conference entitled the "Second Regional Encounter on Water and Sanitation – Goals for the Year 2000", held in Cuba, countries in the region agreed to pool their efforts. As a result, focal points have been established, including water supply and sanitation workers, representatives of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and UNICEF and their government counterparts. A situation analysis on

the impact of environmental degradation on children in the region also was carried out.

35. RFPPE allocations were used for such external relations activities as a video on environmental issues in Haiti; a round table on communication and education for development; a regional workshop for information officers; a study of Colombia's communications experience; and interviews with leading Latin American writers on issues related to child survival and development. The Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office, in collaboration with Save the Children (United Kingdom), was able to support the design of a demand-oriented information system on youth and children.

36. During the biennium, the SAFLAC allocation of $8.3 million supported activities in 20 countries of the region. Most of the projects supported by SAFLAC are aimed at strengthening government capacity-building in the design, implementation and monitoring of social policies and programmes for alleviating the worst aspects of the economic crisis. With that objective in mind, support was provided for the formulation, preparation and implementation of national programmes of action as instruments for social policy and development at state and municipal levels. In Argentina, advocacy activities were undertaken to mobilize important allies and to prioritize the needs of women and children in the social and political sectors. SAFLAC-funded projects in Mexico and Uruguay were aimed at providing technical and financial assistance to service delivery programmes, mainly popular kitchens and centres for the integrated care of children and families. In 1993, the Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office advanced the "Initiative on Human Development and Children", which is based on cooperation with other United Nations agencies and international financial institutions. Its main objectives are the formulation of new models for development that favour a better integration of economic and social policies and the mobilization of financial resources towards national programmes of action and the social sector.

37. The regional CEDC programme had a total allocation of $1 million for the biennium. The programme has been successful in incorporating CEDC projects in all the country programmes in the region. Technical and financial support continued to be provided to country offices for the preparation of situation analyses as well as for studies on child prostitution and child abuse. Longer-term planning and monitoring were examined by a regional task force, and CEDC goals for the current decade were drawn up. The programme also has supported the monitoring and evaluation of CEDC projects in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador. In 1993, there was major emphasis on child rights, which were given added impetus by the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by all the countries in the region except Barbuda and Haiti. This has resulted in closer collaboration with such NGOs and governmental organizations as the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and the Inter-American Child Institute. Joint activities focused on consolidating the advocacy role of national committees for the rights of the child; establishing a programmatic basis for a policy on child rights; and setting up a regional network of university faculties committed to supporting human rights as they relate to children. TCDC was promoted through technical support missions to Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as one to Africa. Cooperation will continue with the

regional office of Rädda Barnen (Sweden) and the regional programme to incorporate child rights in school curricula.

38. The women in development fund had a total allocation for 1992-1993 of $600,000 and supported area and country offices in the implementation of women's activities in country programmes, especially to alleviate the effects of the economic crisis on low-income countries. The regional programme for women facilitated the provision of technical support in the following project areas: legislation and policies; women's organizations; social mobilization; research and publications; and empowerment of women and girls. Resources were allocated for an analysis of the Catholic Church's perspective of the situation of women as an input to a position paper presented at an episcopal conference in the Dominican Republic in 1992. Eight countries were involved in research on the use of time by boys and girls aged 7-14 years, and the findings are significant in the context of promoting the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The regional programme has continued to support a network of government women's bureaux through the provision of technical and financial assistance for the operation of the network and its communication channels. Of major importance is the network's selection by United Nations agencies as the most appropriate vehicle for preparatory activities for the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women. The programme coordinated activities with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), UNDP, UNESCO and PAHO/WHO. TCDC was promoted through the publication and dissemination of studies on family violence, five case-studies on income-generation experiences in the region and the production of three technical documents for meetings of the Andean and Central American parliaments.

E. East Asia and the Pacific

39. The East Asia and Pacific Regional Office spent $2.4 million, or 75 per cent of its RFPPE allocation of $3.1 million. The funds were used mainly to support regional advisory services and consultations, exchanges of experiences and study seminars in the areas of nutrition, health, education, planning and social statistics; social mobilization and advocacy; and urban development and CEDC programmes. Regional activities included a ministerial consultation on the mid-decade goals; a study seminar on nutrition; a consultation for UNICEF education officers; and a planning meeting for staff on costs and economics. Research was undertaken on iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) and iron deficiency anaemia. Inter-agency collaboration and networking was consolidated by the provision of support to the UNICEF/Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Institute for Development study seminars on development of PHC.

40. RFPPE enabled the East Asia and Pacific Regional Office to support a workshop for ASEAN officials to prepare a draft plan of action for children, which later was adopted at the ASEAN Ministers' meeting in December 1993. Regional networks were strengthened, particularly in the area of CEDC. The fund facilitated a regional consultation on CEDC involving four NGOs, three other United Nations agencies and six UNICEF offices; the development of a profile of street children; preparation of a concept paper and a case-study on the

monitoring of CEDC in a developing country; and the establishment of an NGO, the Child Rights ASIANET Centre at Bangkok.

41. China received assistance for special case-studies on the access of minority groups to health services in Xingkiang, on primary education and on the effect of economic reform on health services in the past 10 years. Additional RFPPE support was used in China to provide technical support for applied research in MCH, the development of a national plan for the elimination of neonatal tetanus and an evaluation of the Child Development Centre in China.

F. South Asia

42. During the biennium, the South Asia Regional Office spent $1.6 million, or 64 per cent of its RFPPE allocation on promoting activities aimed at the sustainability of programmes related to achievement of the goals for the decade. A joint annual work plan, designed in collaboration with the country offices, emphasizes a decentralized "district" approach, community/government partnerships and professional networking. Considerable support was provided for research studies, for example, for a comparative study on the tribal child in five member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC); a rural cohort study on child survival in Maharashtra, India, conducted in collaboration with WHO; the ARI action-research project in Jumla, Nepal; regional studies on children and education; CEDC surveillance; and a regional study by the International Consultative Council on Iodine Deficiency Disorders (ICCIDD) on IDD programme control monitoring in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal. The convening of 11 high-level South Asian professional networks, one of the most important initiatives supported by RFPPE, brought together parliamentarians, economists, educators, communicators, jurists, religious leaders, health and nutrition experts, activists for the girl child and women, urban social planners and social development workers. Action proposals drawn up at the meeting were published as the "South Asia Consultations". These regional networks have continued to work together to influence policies, strengthen programmes, monitor progress and share intercountry experiences relevant to children and development. To intensify advocacy and mobilize communities towards women's issues, RFPPE facilitated initiatives by the newly formed South Asian Association for Women's Studies, which has seven member countries.

43. In an effort to maintain the momentum after a SAARC summit on poverty reduction and achievement of the decade goals, support was provided to the United Nations University project on South Asian perspectives. This was a one-time bridging facility to maintain the regional networking of scholars (including former members of the South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation). SARO also used RFPPE resources to support a meeting at Beijing, on civil registration and vital statistics, with particular reference to educational planning.

44. RFPPE funds were used for projects related to publications and communications which included collaboration with the Division of Information on the Feature Service; preparation of advocacy materials for the region; the South Asia and Nordic countries women's network; a regional workshop on community radio; and a survey on television usage. Publications receiving support

included the report of the September 1992 SAARC Conference; "Perspectives", a regional statistics overview; a booklet on urban services, "Ending the Neglect"; and a report on the first regional meeting on sanitation. SARO continued to publish the development quarterly Future and the regional newsletter, "Links".

G. Middle East and North Africa

45. The Middle East and North Africa Regional Office spent $1.6 million, or 87 per cent of its RFPPE allocation of $1.8 million for the biennium. RFPPE resources were used to promote capacity-building through support for inter-agency collaboration and networks in several sectors. The regional micronutrient deficiencies network, which was established with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WHO, conducted a review and "mapping" in preparation for a regional meeting. RFPPE also facilitated the participation of deans of medical schools in a new network which aims to make medical education more sensitive to the needs of women and children. Regional activities in support of the mid-decade goals included the finalization of overviews and papers on priority issues such as BFHI, neonatal tetanus, measles, protein-energy malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and medical education. The purpose of these efforts was: (a) to monitor trends; (b) to focus on problem areas; (c) to propose strategies for addressing these issues; and (d) to maintain and update technical capacity through the dissemination of completed papers and studies. Proposals on the control of neonatal tetanus in high-risk areas and the development of a multi-centre study on the causal relations of anaemia have been completed and will be circulated to country offices. Global funds were allocated to the annual WHO/UNICEF EPI intercountry meeting held at Cairo in 1993. The meeting provides opportunities for countries to review EPI programmes and exchange ideas and experiences. Recommendations and strategies for sustaining EPI coverage were shared, particularly among national EPI managers. The region continued to support initiatives on the psycho-social effects of conflict on children.

46. Cooperation with NGOs and pressure groups was strengthened considerably after the "NGO Huddle", which brought together 12 major regional NGOs to discuss the possibilities of building an alliance to support the mid-decade goals. Following the "Huddle", a forum of 32 regional and local NGOs formed a new coalition to support implementation of national programmes of action. The forum also endorsed a plan of action for NGOs. Monitoring of national programmes of action has been given added impetus by the development of an evaluation and database programme, now available to all countries through CHILDNET.

47. The social mobilization and advocacy initiatives of the Middle East and North Africa Regional Office centred on the promotion of child rights and the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Community groups received RFPPE assistance for their innovative work in monitoring the application of the Convention. One significant initiative was the Pan-Arab Plan for Childhood and Development, adopted in November 1992, which commits all Arab countries to the achievement of the mid-decade goals. Technical support was provided for the preparation of information materials for advocacy on economic adjustment policies, the urban child and girls' education

and for two key policy papers on the economic and political impact of the Gulf conflict.

48. RFPPE funds were used to produce a situation analysis of children and women in the Gulf region; strategy papers on the compatibility of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Islamic Shariah laws and on the Arab view of how to advocate and promote child rights; and thematic kits on child rights and the Pan-Arab Plan. The Middle East and North Africa Regional Office has compiled a catalogue and database of all available but unpublished evaluations and studies as well as programme documents.

H. Higher-income countries

49. Actual expenditure for higher-income countries amounted to $1.4 million, or 56 per cent of the approved amount for 1992-1993. Global funds allocated to the Gulf Area Office supported CDD training and the production of a manual promoting wider use of oral rehydration salts (ORS), for use by health workers in the Ministry of Health of Saudi Arabia. In the Gulf region, childhood disability has been identified as a public health priority for the decade and support was provided for an early interventions project. RFPPE resources also were used for studies on IDD, child growth and the average weight of pregnant women in Saudi Arabia, as well as for a health ministers' conference where BFHI was endorsed. Political and public commitment to achieving the mid-decade goals for breast-feeding have been secured at national and regional levels. Considerable progress has been made despite the small allocations of funds. This "seed money" enabled all the hospitals in Bahrain to achieve "baby-friendly" status.

50. In the Caribbean subregion, higher-income countries that benefited from RFPPE were Barbados, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Although those countries do not qualify for regular UNICEF programme assistance, as a result of economic decline in the past five years, the quality of services for children and the standard of living have been adversely affected, especially in Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. UNICEF provided limited assistance in the areas of health; nutrition; early childhood education and development; skills training for women; social mobilization and communication; and operational research and analysis. In particular, the funds helped to lay the groundwork for improvement and sustainability of the universal child immunization (UCI) and EPI programmes. Support from global funds was critical as it helped to buttress weakened social service systems in all three countries.

51. In 1993, a more programmatic approach was adopted so that the resources could be used more effectively and efficiently to strengthen sustainability, institutional capacity-building and the empowerment of women and their families. Consequently, consultations with government counterparts and NGOs have led to more streamlined and focused activities, in accordance with Executive Board priorities. Furthermore, operative links have been improved with other United Nations agencies. During this period, the focus of activities in all three countries was increasingly on supporting AIDS education for school-age children. The issue of teenage sexuality was highlighted through peer group counselling and education using music and drama. Rap music was used for public service

messages and for performances in schools in Trinidad and Tobago to increase children's awareness of AIDS. Finally, in Suriname, PAHO/WHO and governmental and NGO partners are collaborating in the development of a programme framework.

III. PROGRAMME FUNDS FOR THE 1990s GOALS

A. Overview

52. A total of $75.2 million from general resources was approved for the biennium for PF90s, of which $64.1 million, or 85 per cent, were spent. Supplementary funds contributions totalled $70.4 million during the biennium, of which expenditure was $52 million, or 74 per cent of available funds.

B. Health

53. During the biennium, $40.3 million, or 69 per cent of the approved budget for PF90s, was allocated to health, in addition to 90 per cent of the supplementary funds contributions, which amounted to $63.2 million. Expenditures were $35.9 million and $47.8 million, respectively, from general resources and supplementary funds. PF90s covered activities in the areas of mortality reduction; the Bamako Initiative, including essential drugs; HIV/AIDS; the Children's Vaccine Initiative (CVI); and control of dracunculiasis (guinea worm disease).

Mortality reduction

54. In keeping with the basic purposes of the global programme funds, Mortality Reduction Reserve (MRR) funds have been allocated to countries where there is potential for accelerating and widening the scale of innovative programmes and projects. Funds were used for the control and prevention of diarrhoeal diseases and ARI, safe motherhood initiatives, UCI, the control of malaria and the promotion of breast-feeding, with BFHI as a key element.

55. Global programme funds for the biennium were directed mainly to activities supporting the achievement of the goals for the decade. Since the mid-decade goals were identified early in 1993, they have given MRR-funded activities a sharper focus and also have laid the groundwork for rapid progress towards the goals for the year 2000.

Country and regional activities

56. During the biennium, 19 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 7 in Asia, 1 in the Middle East and North Africa and 11 in Latin America and the Caribbean benefited from MRR funds.

57. In sub-Saharan Africa, where the emphasis is on revitalizing and strengthening health systems, MRR funds were used in countries struggling to increase access to immunization services through expansion of cold-chain facilities; 19 countries in the region received MRR funds to cover emergency vaccine and cold-chain requirements. These funds were critical in countries

where expected supplementary funds failed to materialize. For example, in Liberia, by 1993, the four-year war had drastically reduced already scarce EPI activities, particularly outside Monrovia, and the reactivation of EPI services would not have been possible without MMR funds. As a result, immunization activities have resumed in 9 of the country's 13 counties. In 1992, Namibia received support from MRR for a pioneering project to develop a malaria control programme in the northern part of the country. Nets impregnated with insecticide were distributed to five districts, with the aim of achieving 80 per cent coverage. Apart from making a major contribution to malaria control, the project encouraged sustainability by stimulating the mass production of nets by the private sector. Technical support for the training of local teams and community members was provided. The project promises to be a major contribution to the formulation of a strategy for national and regional malaria control programmes.

58. China and Viet Nam have been aggressively attempting to eliminate neonatal tetanus through extensive immunization of pregnant mothers and women of child-bearing age, and because the country programmes did not have sufficient resources, MRR funds were used to acquire the vaccine. In China, the funds not only helped to control an extensive outbreak of poliomyelitis, but also facilitated the development of a national plan of action for the elimination of neonatal tetanus. MRR has helped such countries as Nepal to sustain the high levels of immunization coverage achieved in 1990.

59. MRR funds were used to maintain the momentum of BFHI in Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala and Mexico. The funds allocated to Guatemala were used to establish a "centre of excellence" in breast-feeding and to expand its capacity to train health workers in other Central American countries. Immunization activities in this region were centred on special immunization days to help eliminate measles among children under 15 years of age. Owing to intensive mobilization and advocacy, the completion level has been very high. For example, during the period from October 1992 to June 1993, 94 per cent coverage was achieved in Nicaragua. MRR funds enabled Argentina, Bolivia and Peru to respond effectively to a major cholera outbreak in the region.

Interregional activities

60. The global immunization programme has been strengthened by increased collaboration between UNICEF and WHO in EPI, CDD and ARI activities. MRR resources have helped to develop technical and training materials for disease surveillance, operations research to improve programme strategy and programme evaluation. Other activities receiving support were the WHO Safe Motherhood programme through the provision of resources for the development of training modules on essential obstetric functions, guidelines for obstetric emergencies and a midwifery training module. Focused programme reviews of CDD/ARI were conducted in Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan, Morocco and the Sudan. The "Sick Child Initiative" involves integrated care of children with measles, malaria, ARI, diarrhoea and malnutrition. A contribution of $26 million by Rotary International enabled 56 countries to purchase poliomyelitis vaccines that were used in routine immunization programmes. Several countries have now added national immunization days, offering supplementary immunizations for all children under five years of age in order to meet the 1995 goals.

61. Since the launch of BFHI in June 1991, activities have been accelerated through direct support to country programmes, regional training workshops, the development and distribution of programme and technical guidelines and monitoring and evaluation. Two BFHI goals were established for 1992: the promotion of breast-feeding and the cessation of free distribution of breast-milk substitutes in hospitals and health centres; and to have at least 100 "baby-friendly" hospitals in each region. In 1993, this effort was expanded to include even more hospitals; the number of targeted hospitals and maternity facilities in developing countries grew from 767 in 1992 to 24,000 in 1993. By the end of the year, more than 4,000 hospitals had been certified baby-friendly. In the area of legislation, UNICEF and WHO continued to concentrate their efforts on the promotion of government action in countries where infant formula was still being distributed and Governments had not banned the practice. Other major activities included the development of a breast-feeding/BFHI database; the organization of four two-week intensive regional training workshops on BFHI and lactation management; the promotion of "mother-friendly" workplaces; and preparation of BFHI monitoring report guidelines for the mid-decade goals. The newsletter, BFHI News, has been a key advocacy and information-sharing tool, and subscriptions have increased from 3,500 to 8,200. UNICEF continues to work closely with such international NGOs as IBFAN, WABA, La Leche League International and Wellstart.

The Bamako Initiative

Country and regional activities

62. In 1992, Bamako Initiative funds supported initiation activities in three African countries, mainly preparatory work on development of the PHC system. In Mauritania, the fund supported revitalization of health services. In Zimbabwe, Bamako Initiative funds were used to cost health services at the district level and below to enable the Government to plan more effectively.

63. The focus of the Bamako Initiative in countries outside sub-Saharan Africa in 1992 was on preparatory work. Preliminary assessments were carried out in Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, the Sudan and Viet Nam. In China, funds were used for a study on the financing and organization of basic health services in poor areas. In Pakistan, funds were used for a pilot project designed to address the fundamental weaknesses of the national health care delivery system. The basic interventions being tested in the study include decentralization of decision-making, integration of health worker functions, the rational use of essential drugs, training of traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and creative alternatives to achieving community financing.

Interregional activities

64. The Bamako Initiative Management Unit advises and assists country offices in developing concepts and methodologies, adopting country-specific strategies, disseminating useful lessons, providing technical support for monitoring and initiating collaborative research activities. Major activities during the biennium included research work on the role of women, community financing, costing and financing methodology, health communication and quality of care. In 1993, in keeping with the recommendations of the evaluation of the Bamako

Initiative by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, a three-year programme of operations research was developed, and 14 institutions world wide have confirmed their participation. Capacity-building at subnational and community levels is a major component of the Unit's work. The Unit is developing training and technical manuals to be used by community health committees for managing and operating local health centres. Another component of the Unit's work is to ensure that community-based information systems are part of the Bamako Initiative programmes being developed at the country level. A simple and relevant methodology was developed in 1992 to develop information on costs, use of resources and sources of financing; the method is being used by health economists in a number of countries. Furthermore, "seed funds" were allocated to selected countries to support the development of community-based information systems in health and nutrition in the context of the Bamako Initiative. The experience gained through focused activities in those countries will be used to refine overall programme development.

Essential drugs

65. The inclusion of essential drugs in the Bamako Initiative has become a principal element in the revitalization and efficient operation of health systems in the developing world. Joint missions with the World Bank were carried out in the Lao People's Democratic Republic to review the health sector and assess means of procuring and distributing essential drugs. Similar analyses are being conducted in conjunction with the WHO Drug Assistance Programme in Africa, Asia and Central and South America. In Viet Nam in 1992, the feasibility of using the proceeds of sales of essential drugs to create a revolving fund to strengthen PHC was analysed. The profits recovered from the sale of the drugs covered three quarters or more of staff salaries in the participating health centres, but the concept of using the revolving fund to strengthen PHC still met resistance. Support also continued for the production of the newsletter, The Prescriber: Guidelines for the Rational Use of Drugs in Basic Health Services. The publication has a circulation of approximately 50,000 copies, is widely distributed in 95 countries and is issued in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish, with an Arabic version to appear in 1994.

Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

66. While the main objective of the global fund for HIV/AIDS is providing support to country programmes and to global strategy development, its scope of activities has broadened. Programming support has taken into consideration the magnitude of HIV/AIDS and its impact on the achievement and sustainability of the goals for the decade. In line with the HIV/AIDS prevention and care strategy endorsed by the Executive Board in 1992, support was provided for the development and implementation of policies and programmes in five key programming areas: (a) youth, health and development promotion; (b) school-based interventions; (c) sexual and reproductive health promotion; (d) family and community care; and (e) mass communication and mobilization. During the biennium, 10 countries in Africa, 2 in Asia, 2 in the Middle East and North Africa and 2 in Latin America and the Caribbean benefited from the fund.

Country activities

67. A significant proportion of the funds allocated in 1992 were used either for start-up or strengthening of HIV/AIDS prevention and care activities in sub-Saharan Africa. These included initiatives in youth and family care and counselling in Burundi; school activities in the Niger; communication and mobilization in Kenya and Zimbabwe; and strengthening activities for youth and families affected by AIDS in Malawi. In addition, Uganda received support for the acceleration of activities undertaken in the context of the "Save Youth from AIDS" programme. Support was provided to the West and Central Africa Regional Office to strengthen regional capacity in the area of reproductive health. Exchanges of experience were encouraged among countries through participation in international conferences and the preparation of videos and other materials.

68. In 1993, allocations to countries were streamlined and systematized. Eight "strategic programming countries" were selected for each of the programming areas mentioned in paragraph 64 above. Although there was an attempt to ensure geographical representation, the countries were chosen based on their comparative advantages in one of the programming areas. Their selection also depended on the willingness of the respective UNICEF offices to devote a disproportionate amount of human, financial and other resources to the development of activities. It is envisaged that lessons learned from these countries will provide essential information for the global development of HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes.

69. Strategic programming countries are divided into two categories, the first of which have a high rate of seroprevalence and significant HIV/AIDS prevention and care activities in their present country programmes. The availability of global funds enabled the UNICEF country offices to test and develop new approaches that would have been impossible at the time when the ongoing programmes were in preparation. The funding enabled Kenya to test strategies aimed at engaging young people in a dialogue on their health and development, going beyond existing mass media activities. In Thailand, the funds were used to build on existing in-school activities, reviewing experiences, life skills education as well as peer education. The fund also supported a youth seroprevalence study survey in Rwanda, which established seropositivity rates of girls and boys between the ages of 10 and 19 years. Seropositivity among girls aged 15-19 years who were out of school was found to be four times higher than that of boys in the urban areas, while the seropositivity of girls in the same age-group who were in school in the urban areas was seven times lower than those not in school. Sentinel research showed that parents did not see secondary education for girls as a good investment. In Honduras, where the rate of infection is particularly high, gender issues and the need to empower women to combat the pandemic also were addressed through support for social mobilization activities focusing on sexuality, human relationships, self-esteem and the position of women in society.

70. The second category of countries have low seroprevalence and do not have HIV/AIDS prevention and care activities as an important part of their existing country programmes. Global funds have enabled these countries to develop preliminary activities for HIV/AIDS prevention and care which will lead eventually to the development of full-fledged programmes. In Cameroon, the

funds have been used for start-up activities for school-based interventions, including an analysis of the situation of young people's health through focus group study in schools, which will be used to develop a strategy for health education and to revise the curricula in primary and secondary schools. Funds also were used to provide young people in Senegal with an opportunity to examine HIV/AIDS from their own perspective through the production of plays, which serve as an innovative tool for conducting a situation analysis. In the Congo and Ghana, community-based approaches were used to conduct analyses to identify ways to help families affected by HIV/AIDS.

Interregional activities

71. During 1992-1993, a major effort was made to provide assistance to the five groups of strategic programming countries through the formation of technical support groups. Each group is made up of the strategic programming country, relevant staff from headquarters and the regional office and major technical operational partners. The partners include the WHO Global Programme on AIDS, United Nations and bilateral agencies and NGOs. The objectives of the technical support groups are to accelerate programme development and implementation as well as to promote the exchange of ideas, strengthen inter-agency collaboration and contribute to the mobilization of existing and new partners in the various programming areas. Finally, a limited amount of global funds was used to enter into a collaborative agreement with the WHO Adolescent Health Unit, which will be providing support to the strategic programming countries.

Children's Vaccine Initiative

72. A strategic plan for CVI has been developed and agreed upon by all participating organizations. The plan includes three major activities: (a) completing the analysis of the global production, distribution and utilization of current EPI vaccines and concurrent support for activities to ensure adequate quantities of high-quality, affordable vaccines; (b) strengthening epidemiologic capacity in developing countries; and (c) the development, testing and introduction of new and improved vaccines into the global immunization programme.

73. During the biennium, an assessment of the global vaccine situation was undertaken by a task force supported by UNICEF, WHO and the Association for Cooperation in International Health of Japan. The task force has succeeded in providing a global strategy for guiding developing countries towards vaccine self-sufficiency either through local production or procurement of imported vaccines. Eleven developing countries have been selected to receive support for local production and improvement of quality control facilities. Teams of experts have been sponsored to visit Bangladesh, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Africa and Viet Nam to assess both capacity and quality for local production of the six EPI vaccines; Brazil will be visited in 1994. The teams' reports have provided the basis for further negotiations of support to increase production capacity and/or improve vaccine quality and quality assurance capacity. Follow-up actions have been initiated in Bangladesh and Viet Nam, and proposals for funding are being prepared for other countries. In addition, the Vaccine Independence Initiative, which was developed in collaboration with WHO, provides

support for vaccine planning, financing and procurement for countries not large enough to warrant local production; this scheme has been initiated in Bangladesh, Morocco and the Philippines. Several other countries have expressed an interest in budgeting for vaccines and using the revolving fund to finance procurement, with repayment in local currency. The Initiative has been developed to operate either with local or hard currency, or as a modified procurement service.

74. Other collaborations with WHO include the establishment of a task force for quality control to ensure that vaccines used in the global programme, either locally produced or imported by UNICEF or PAHO, meet WHO standards. A special study was commissioned to provide information on the strategies, capacities and economics of vaccine production by the international suppliers of UNICEF and PAHO. The study provided specific recommendations for future UNICEF strategies in negotiating for both current, new and improved vaccines.

75. Although UNICEF does not usually support vaccine research, modest organizational support has been provided to four product development groups. An investment plan for research on measles vaccines has been developed. Work is also under way to develop a more heat-stable polio vaccine, and testing of micro-encapsulation of tetanus toxoid has been initiated to develop a vaccine that can be given in one dose instead of several boosters. Research now is focused on such multi-antigen vaccines as a combination of diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus and hepatitis B or H. influenza vaccines. One of the highest priorities of the CVI strategic plan is the development of multi-antigen vaccines to increase the impact and cost-effectiveness of immunization programmes.

76. Disease surveillance and the strengthening of epidemiology capacity is a high priority for the global immunization programme. A task force was established under CVI to enhance inter-agency collaboration. Epidemiologists from UNICEF and WHO, as well as from France, the United Kingdom and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, have prepared a work plan for follow-up activities for the task force. The work plan includes (a) "model" surveillance systems that have the potential to be self-sustaining and can be expanded to include other diseases of local importance; and (b) the development of modules on EPI to complete the module developed for polio surveillance in China, the Philippines and Viet Nam. Finally, a major fund-raising campaign has been initiated in Japan to support immunization activities and related vaccine development, in which the Japan Committee for UNICEF and other groups are participating.

Dracunculiasis eradication

77. The global reserve for dracunculiasis provides support for in-country surveys and assessments of the extent of the disease as a prerequisite to the development of national plans for its elimination. Endemic countries receive assistance and technical support for the planning, design and monitoring of eradication programmes. During the biennium, four countries in sub-Saharan Africa and one in the Middle East and North Africa benefited from the fund.

78. Countries used their allocations either to strengthen their eradication activities or to conduct national case searches. National and subnational case searches were completed in all endemic countries, but active case searches are currently under way in Chad, Kenya and the Sudan. In Uganda, it was found that the number of cases had been underestimated; results from the survey indicated 123,965 cases in 2,677 endemic villages, making it the second most highly endemic country after Nigeria. Six of the nine endemic regions in Ethiopia were surveyed and 817 cases identified. In the Sudan, seven of the nine states were surveyed, finding 2,608 cases in 203 villages, although Equatoria and Upper Nile in southern Sudan, which are believed to be the most highly endemic states, have not yet been surveyed owing to civil conflict.

79. All endemic countries have appointed national programme coordinators for dracunculiasis eradication and almost all have prepared a plan of action to implement the interventions. Such activities as the provision of safe water, active surveillance, health education, community mobilization, vector control and personal prophylaxis to reduce substantially dracunculiasis endemicity have been initiated in all endemic countries. Eradication interventions are scheduled to start in Kenya in 1994. As many of the villages are not visible on any map, mapping is a high priority. A Geographic Information System is being used to map endemic areas in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali and Nigeria.

80. The focus of interregional activities is on strengthening intercountry technical networking through support to the UNICEF/WHO Inter-agency Technical Assistance Team based in Burkina Faso. Through regular meetings of the Dracunculiasis Technical Support Team, the status of national eradication efforts is reviewed and a plan of action for the programme defined. Exchanges of experience are encouraged through the participation of national counterparts in regional/international technical workshops and programme reviews. Support to the Dracunculiasis Operations Network and the production of a newsletter, Countdown, and other materials facilitates the exchange of operational experiences. In 1993, in order to accelerate programme interventions in East Africa, another staff member of the UNICEF/WHO Inter-agency Technical Assistance Support Team, was assigned to Nairobi. In addition, a UNICEF/WHO technical officer was identified to provide support to the strengthening of national capacity in the use of Geographic Information System mapping for planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of health-related information, with particular emphasis on dracunculiasis.

81. Activities of the headquarters unit included the provision of technical support to country offices; the coordination of eradication activities among countries; strengthening collaboration among agencies; and the development of technical materials, including a reference manual on Geographic Information System mapping and maps of endemic areas in Burkina Faso and Mali. Consultants were engaged to develop an evaluation framework, help to diversify low-cost water supply activities, strengthen community-based surveillance and apply Geographic Information System to programming.

C. Nutrition

82. General resources allocated to nutrition activities from PF90s during the biennium totalled $5.8 million; $2.3 million were received in supplementary funds contributions. Expenditures totalled $5.4 million from general resources and $1.5 million from supplementary funds. During the biennium, support to countries was continued to promote, adopt and implement the UNICEF nutrition strategy. At the country level, processes were initiated to reorient programmes towards the mid-decade goals for nutrition. Detailed reviews of available national programmes of action and plans to achieve mid-decade goals revealed that about 25 countries have adopted the major elements of the strategy. Support to countries included training of UNICEF staff, further implementation of the strategy, advocacy, monitoring and direct technical assistance. Some of the activities undertaken involved working closely with the International Fund for Agricultural Development on reviews of household food security, stressing the importance of care for improved child nutrition; nutrition surveillance; and growth monitoring and promotion. A draft of a UNICEF strategy on the role of care in nutrition was prepared and reviewed by an expert group, and a major workshop to finalize the strategy is planned for 1994. A proposed nutrition information strategy includes new guidelines for nutrition surveillance and growth monitoring and promotion and recognizes that these must include full "triple A" processes (assessment, analysis, action).

83. Work was done in close collaboration with the World Bank. Chad received support to test a new methodology for evaluating nutrition-oriented programmes, and similar support was given to Bangladesh and Nigeria for training through national workshops. In addition to increasing national capacity in evaluations, the objective was to arrive at a reasonable national consensus on the nature of the nutrition problem as a prerequisite for a realistic policy and strategy. Headquarters capacity to meet the technical needs of field offices was expanded substantially by the establishment of a UNICEF global network of nutrition experts, which includes about 100 potential consultants, 20 of whom have been trained in the use of the nutrition strategy. The network is managed by four staff members of the headquarters Nutrition Section, using a database. Other agencies regularly request headquarters to identify suitable consultants through this network.

84. Support continued to be provided to the NGO Bread for the World for its Hunger Report and to Brown University (United States) for its World Hunger programme. Other activities included the preparation of position papers and participation in preparatory meetings for International Conference on Assistance to African Children and the International Conference on Nutrition. During 1993, a multi-country study on nutrition was completed and discussed at the International Union of Nutrition Scientists Congress in Adelaide, Australia. The Nutrition Section also participated in the Congress symposium on nutrition surveillance and nutrition as a human right. Finally, support was provided for a new network on school health and nutrition for studies on urban nutrition, the connection between protein energy malnutrition and infections, the long-term effects of protein energy malnutrition and the nutritional impact of the neglect of girls.

Micronutrients

85. During 1992-1993, the overall objective of the micronutrients programme was to accelerate progress towards the mid-decade goals and the goals for the year 2000. Technical expertise was provided by two full-time consultants, one in the area of salt iodization technology and one for the assessment of micronutrients, in addition to five country-based consultants. This consultancy support helped over 50 countries with IDD problems to implement or accelerate plans or to monitor progress. In Mongolia, for example, the programme strategy calls for initial coverage of all pregnant women with iodized oil capsules until all salt can be iodized.

86. UNICEF continued to provide support to three institutions for additional high-level advocacy as well as training and technical support to UNICEF and national staff. UNICEF also worked to develop further monitoring systems in micronutrient malnutrition. The Program Against Micronutrient Malnutrition, based in Atlanta, Georgia (United States), a collaborative programme, provided inputs in China and the Philippines and trained technical teams in six countries. ICCIDD continued its work in advocacy, training and operational research through its network of regional coordinators throughout the world. The Micronutrient Initiative in Ottawa, Canada, which also is supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the World Bank, has developed a strategic plan to support the achievement of the goals for eliminating micronutrient malnutrition.

87. In collaboration with WHO, a global review of IDD prevalence was undertaken during the biennium, which resulted in the establishment of a database to guide the work of both agencies in monitoring progress and the publication of a report. UNICEF strategies to eliminate IDD and vitamin A deficiencies were developed in consultation with field offices and other agencies. The strategies later formed the basis for WHO/UNICEF policies that were subsequently approved by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy. Following a meeting of representatives of 20 countries where IDD is widespread, a draft set of guidelines on legal and regulatory aspects of salt iodization and food fortification was developed jointly with the Program Against Micronutrient Malnutrition. UNICEF efforts to reduce other micronutrient deficiencies were developed further through a series of consultations with experts and reviews of field experiences on the importance of zinc and the feasibility of intervention; and practical issues related to the achievement of the goal for reducing iron deficiency anaemia.

D. Water supply and sanitation

88. During the biennium, $2 million from PF90s general resources were allocated to water supply and sanitation activities, of which $1.8 million were spent. A contribution of $454,000 in supplementary funds was received late in the biennium and, therefore, no expenditure was recorded. The global fund for water supply and environmental sanitation supports innovative, country-level approaches that accelerate projects and allow them to go to scale in a cost-effective way. Activities supported by the fund are not only closely linked to the formulation of national policies, but also to such other

complementary interventions as basic education, the empowerment of women, health, and nutrition. These approaches link water supply with protection of the environment, hygiene education, cost reduction, environmental sanitation and monitoring.

89. During the biennium, in addition to regional allocations, 10 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 8 in Asia, 1 in the Latin America and Caribbean region and 1 in the Middle East and North African region benefited from the water supply and environmental sanitation fund. Many countries found it very difficult to implement projects approved in the second half of 1993 before the end of the year.

90. The focus of activities in 1992 was on laying the groundwork for achievement of the goals for the decade, particularly in the area of capacity-building for sector monitoring. A number of activities were undertaken under the Joint Monitoring Programme, which aims to strengthen water supply and sanitation monitoring at the country level. Activities included the organization of meetings to enhance sector coordination at the country level; country-level follow-up; the establishment and equipping of national monitoring units for the collection, processing, analysis and reporting/feedback of sectoral data at national and global levels; regional and subregional workshops; and the production of computerized monitoring modules in response to specific regional, subregional or country-level needs, and on the basis of demand. In keeping the objective of the Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Section of enhancing in-house capacity, support was given to countries to enable them to respond effectively to the challenge of programming appropriate approaches for accelerating water supply and sanitation coverage in a sustainable manner. A training package was developed with modules on capacity-building; community management; the integration of water supply, sanitation and hygiene education; technical options; mobilization of external and community support; and improved intersectoral linkages in hygiene education and sanitation. Skills training workshops based on the package were held in Benin, Sri Lanka and Swaziland.

91. In the Gambia, PF90s facilitated accelerated implementation of water supply and sanitation projects in primary schools and of rural environmental sanitation projects. As a result, there has been a vast improvement in household-level sanitation activities. In West Africa, funds were used to have a consultant review the situation in selected countries; to work on hand-pumps in Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria; and to conduct studies on the improvement of monitoring and coordination in the Central African Republic and on dracunculiasis in Côte d'Ivoire. In East Africa, technical support was given to Eritrea, Ethiopia and Kenya for the programming and use of global funds for hygiene education and planning activities. Other activities included a dracunculiasis search project in north-western Kenya, a subregional participatory hygiene education workshop to train trainers in Uganda, case-studies of community management in Kenya and exchanges of experiences between communities in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania.

92. In Sri Lanka, where, as a result of conflict in its northern and eastern provinces, 600,000 people have been displaced, global funds were used to provide access to water supply and sanitation facilities for 14 resettlement villages in the district of Ampara. While the project's facilities are for 5,000 of the

most needy people, about 10,000 people will benefit. In China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar and the Philippines, global funds were used to support initiatives in hygiene education, sanitation advocacy, monitoring of progress towards the mid-decade goals, an environmental consultancy and assessment of technical options.

93. Egypt received support for the introduction of water supply and sanitation monitoring systems in the three priority governorates of Upper Egypt. The system also will provide better information for the allocation of budgets and setting of priorities for project selection, especially in underserved areas. In Latin America, activities were focused mainly on strengthening peri-urban water supply and sanitation facilities.

94. Headquarters activities included conducting training programmes for field staff; examining water supply and sanitation in national programmes of action; the production of three issues of the newsletter Waterfront; preparation of an affordability analysis; development of a sectoral water supply and sanitation strategy; hygiene education case-studies and the development of a strategy for hygiene education; and the further development of the water, sanitation and hygiene education training package into three separate documents for distribution to government staff.

E. Education

95. The general objective of the education fund is to support acceleration and innovation in programmes to achieve basic education goals, giving priority to universal primary education and reduction of gender disparity. A sharper programmatic focus has emerged in the last two years with emphasis on (a) the elaboration and consolidation of national universalization policies and strategies in primary education, with an emphasis on basic skills and the reduction of gender disparities; (b) the mobilization of human, material and financial resources to implement the universalization strategies; and (c) the development of a system to assess and monitor learning achievement as a key element of a management information system.

Country and regional activities

96. The Executive Board approved $16.7 million from general resources for the biennium, which included carry-over funds from earlier years. Actual expenditure amounted to $13.3 million. Of $6 million approved in supplementary funds, only $600,000 were received, with expenditure of $635,000. Thirteen countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 7 in Asia, 9 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 6 in the Middle East and North Africa benefited from the fund.

97. The Global Reserve Fund for Education continued to provide support to countries for the implementation of the Education for All (EFA) strategy. The supplementary funds contribution of $600,000 from CIDA for projects on girls' education in Africa benefited Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Gambia and the Niger. Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Myanmar, Uganda and Viet Nam undertook cost studies with the aim of utilizing resources for basic education more effectively. Jordan, supported by a regional initiative, implemented a

media-based parent education project in early childhood development. A series of broadcast-quality videos depicting different stages in a child's life will be produced, using culturally-sensitive content and approaches; the project has been incorporated into the country programme. In Morocco, one of five countries participating in a collaborative project with UNESCO on assessment of learning achievements, a national survey measured the basic learning achievements of fourth grade students, particularly literacy, numeracy and basic life skills. Support from PF90s enabled the Ministry of Education to assess learning achievements and to form a national monitoring team. In the Sudan, the Government is encouraging the use of khalwas (religious schools) and literacy classes to serve children who are not in school, especially girls. Efforts are under way to improve the quality of educational activities and thus promote comparability between the formal and non-formal approaches. Haiti and Senegal received support for non-formal approaches in basic education.

98. Global funds also were used to improve primary education indicators and databases and to strengthen multi-grade teaching and bilingual/intercultural primary education. Countries with ongoing projects include Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Egypt, El Salvador and Guatemala. For the past three years, UNICEF has supported, partly from global funds, the Educational Reform Team of the Ministry of Planning in Bolivia, particularly its intercultural/bilingual education project, which allows indigenous children to learn in their own language and to recognize the value of their own cultures. This concept is being expanded to help Spanish-speaking children appreciate the country's indigenous heritage. Multi-grade teaching, which responds to the needs of children in schools where one teacher must attend to two or more grades, has been found to be necessary in countries with sparsely populated regions.

Interregional activities

99. PF90s covered the cost of EFA initiatives undertaken in collaboration with UNESCO and the United Nations Population Fund in the nine most populous countries, mobilizing political support and strengthening institutional cooperation with EFA partners. Cooperation with UNESCO also included projects on learning achievement, improvement of statistics and dissemination of innovative ideas, as well as the EFA Forum secretariat, which is part of a joint initiative which also includes UNDP and the World Bank. Support was provided to Donors to African Education, a forum for research and policy development for African education; African women educators for activities promoting girls' education in Africa; and the International Institute for Educational Planning for a capacity-building project to strengthen national basic education capacity. The Early Childhood Consultative Group received funding for the promotion of a professional network and the development and dissemination of programme strategies.

F. Intersectoral programmes

100. Intersectoral funds support activities related to women in development, CEDC, child monitoring, children and the environment, global communication and programme communication. Actual expenditure during the biennium amounted to $7.7 million, or 74 per cent of the approved amount. Expenditure from

supplementary funds totalled $2.6 million, or 68 per cent of contributions received.

Women in development

101. The overall objectives of the fund are to reduce gender disparities, accelerate the attainment of the various programme goals for improving the status of women and girls and empower women through technical support and training, advocacy and appropriate interventions in country programmes. The fund acts as a catalyst to mobilize human and financial resources towards the achievement of the human and social development goals for the decade in a gender-responsive manner.

102. Activities in 1992 included the preparation and testing of a training module on gender analysis. Recommendations from an interregional gender training workshop attended by 28 UNICEF staff members contributed to the development of the module. In addition, the Women's Development Programmes Unit at headquarters prepared an information base on women and girls, compiled from annual reports, and a booklet on UNICEF programmes for women and girls.

103. During 1993, the main categories for expenditure of global funds were training and capacity-building to make UNICEF programmes sensitive and responsive to gender concerns. The Government of the Sudan, for example, has identified the elimination of such harmful traditional practices as female genital mutilation as one of its national programme of action goals. An interdisciplinary national steering committee has been established to oversee planning, implementation and monitoring, and the states of Kordofan and Darfur have been targeted for special efforts. As female genital mutilation represents a source of income for TBAs, the Ministry of Health has been conducting training and orientation for TBAs and midwives. A study on this training is expected to yield some insights into interventions that could change practices at the community level and also provide possibilities for exchanges of experience at national and regional levels. In keeping with its commitment to empower and mobilize women's groups, the Unit allocated global funds to the Violently Abused Women and Girls project in Liberia. The project, which is implemented by the National Women's Coalition of Liberia, assists women and girls by providing such interventions as counselling and medical and legal services, as well as long-term support in the form of training in income-generation activities. This intersectoral project is linked to such projects as HIV/AIDS prevention and war counselling.

104. Country programmes under preparation in 1993 made extensive use of the gender analysis framework. The Women's Development Network in Eastern and Southern Africa received support to assist countries in preparations for the regional and global meetings on the Fourth World Conference on Women. With global funds, Mexico is working towards strengthening national capacity-building for gender integration. Within the framework of activities of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information, a statistical diagnosis of women and girls in Mexico is being prepared, based on the 1990 census. This statistical diagnosis will be useful to social development agencies in formulating gender-

responsive policies. Argentina received support for preparatory activities for the Conference on Women.

105. The Unit continued its close collaboration with NGOs; support was provided to the Medical Women's International Conference, the Association for Women in Development Conference on the education of girls and the Population Council. The African women's network, FEMNET, in its capacity as the coordinating NGO for the Africa region in the preparatory process for the World Conference on Women, was assisted by global funds.

Children in especially difficult circumstances

106. During the biennium, the CEDC global fund supported activities that foster a better understanding of the root causes of and interrelationships between different types of difficult situations for children; increased the capacity for analysis, advocacy and programming for CEDC at country and regional levels; encouraged social mobilization at local, national and international levels through links with other organizations and movements; and integrated CEDC into the country programming or national programme of action processes.

107. In 1992, the focus was on the physical and psycho-social rehabilitation of war-traumatized children, education for peace and programming for the transition from emergency assistance to the long-term normal development of children. CEDC programme responses have been expanded considerably in Africa as well as in the Middle East and North Africa. Countries affected by armed conflict such as Iraq received support for childhood disability activities. Technical assistance was provided to programmes in Liberia, Mozambique and the former Yugoslavia.

108. During the biennium, the first global UNICEF workshop on psycho social programmes for children in armed conflict was organized in collaboration with the Office of Emergency Programmes and the Evaluation and Research Office. CEDC programme responses for street children and working children continued to be strengthened through collaboration with United Nations agencies, NGOs, Governments and communities. Several NGO networks received support for research on sexually exploited children as well as for preventive and rehabilitative programme responses which were promoted through workshops, exchange visits and publications. UNICEF, with PAHO and WHO, organized an international conference on AIDS prevention for street children. In Brazil, efforts have been intensified to address the needs of children in especially difficult circumstances. Training programmes for members of the justice and security systems and direct services for adolescents in trouble with the law have been introduced. The interregional CEDC programme supported these initiatives by providing resources for a workshop on children in conflict with the law. UNICEF continued to work closely with the NGO Childhope USA, which received assistance for the training of street educators and a regional workshop on street girls. A study was undertaken in collaboration with the University of Florida (United States) on "Meeting the Educational Needs of Street and Working Children", which will be distributed to UNICEF field offices and partners in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Such countries as Chile, Egypt, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria and Pakistan received support for situation analyses and project development.

Child monitoring

109. The child monitoring fund supported a variety of activities related to the monitoring of progress towards the goals for children and women for the 1990s. The mid-decade goals have intensified and given an impetus to monitoring activities, including development of a reduced set of indicators and related monitoring guidelines. In supporting monitoring activities during the biennium, the fund gave priority to strengthening the input of UNICEF country offices to national goal monitoring and capacity-building; developing regional support to countries through UNICEF regional offices; modifying, developing and disseminating tools and methodologies for monitoring progress at the country level; providing appropriate training and technical assistance; and encouraging inter-agency collaboration at global, regional and national levels to strengthen national monitoring capabilities.

110. With assistance from PF90s, the East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office, the Middle East and North Africa Regional Office and The Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office were able to provide monitoring support to countries in their respective regions. The Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office convened a meeting on monitoring, and contracted with regional organizations to produce statistics on the situation of children and women from national household survey data, censuses and routine educational data reports.

111. During 1992 and the early part of 1993, the Middle East and North Africa Regional Office continued to develop the Data Entry Evaluation Display System. This computer software facilitates the storage, retrieval and display of data relevant to monitoring of progress towards national and subnational goals. In 1993, the System was approved as the software to be used throughout UNICEF for managing a wide range of social data and for generating reports on progress towards goals. Additional development of the System was initiated in 1993, and a revised version is scheduled for release in 1994.

112. Monitoring projects were supported in Argentina, Bangladesh, Kenya and Zimbabwe. Argentina developed and tested a survey module for reporting on progress towards social goals. Because Zimbabwe, like many other African countries, has been coping with structural adjustment, funds were used for a rapid assessment of the impact of increased fees for education and health services on schooling and health care. Those four countries received assistance so that their experiences could be applied to other countries.

113. The Progress of Nations, supported by global funds, was released world wide in September 1993 and provided a first assessment of the well-being of children and of countries' progress towards the mid-decade goals and those for the year 2000. The report's coverage of countries' achievements in child survival, nutrition, health, education, family planning and progress for women was presented through a unique mix of tables, charts, photographs and text. Particular attention was given to country-specific successes and challenges at national launches of the publication. The second annual issue was released in June 1994.

114. The joint UNICEF/WHO water supply and sanitation monitoring project received substantial support during the biennium. Computerization of the

monitoring system was completed, several regional workshops were held, data for a 1990 baseline were analysed and the first two project reports were released. A start also was made on improving the basis for water supply and sanitation coverage estimates.

115. The child monitoring fund continued to support the child mortality monitoring project, which was started in 1991. The first of two steps in this project was completed with the publication of Child Mortality since the 1960s - A Database for Developing Countries (United Nations, New York, 1992). The second step, using the database to estimate levels and trends in infant and under-five mortality in each developing country, was pursued in 1993, leading to a report on estimates of levels and trends of child mortality in 83 countries.

116. The monitoring of progress towards the goal of reducing the maternal mortality rate (MMR) by one half during the 1990s is particularly difficult. This is because in countries that lack a comprehensive vital registration system, the measurement of MMR requires very large sample sizes, and even then the measure refers to a situation several years in the past. Because of such restrictions and with support from the child monitoring fund, alternative measures for monitoring maternal mortality were sought. As a result, monitoring guidelines were developed and disseminated to country offices. The testing and further development of related measurement instruments is continuing.

117. The reduction of child malnutrition is one of the major goals of the World Summit for Children. Global funds supported the revision and dissemination of the publication, A Global, Regional and Country Assessment of Child Malnutrition, into two component reports. The first report provides a succinct summary for the general public and the second identifies in detail available national-level malnutrition data. The second report is aimed at persons directly involved in measurement and further data analysis.

118. With the aim of clarifying the current status of measurements of cause-specific mortality and in order to determine the next steps, UNICEF and WHO, with support from the child monitoring fund, convened a joint expert group meeting in December 1992 in Geneva. The report of the meeting was disseminated and further work is in progress.

119. The fund provided support to the United Nations Statistics Division for translating and printing reports on methods of measurement of health and nutrition indicators. Joint collaboration with WHO resulted in new country data on children suffering from IDD. Data was collected at the country level and analysed to provide a current assessment of national progress towards universal salt iodization. A project to examine gender differences in data on key social indicators was started in 1993, and exploration of the impact of programme interventions on key indicators of child well-being was initiated through mathematical models.

120. Other activities included revising the process by which data from UNICEF country offices are used in deriving estimates for the UNICEF statistics database and for the goal monitoring indicators; updating low-birth-weight estimates; developing guidelines for monitoring breast-feeding in institutions;

and further development of the school-height-census approach to measuring nutritional status.

Environment

121. The first objective of this global fund is to ensure the incorporation of environmental perspectives in UNICEF-assisted programmes and the second is to promote the links between goals and the movement for environment and sustainable development. Activities that are given priority support are human-centred and promote poverty-alleviating approaches to sustainable development, with an emphasis on environmental care at the community level. Awareness-raising among children and youth is also a primary concern.

122. The explicit involvement of UNICEF in the environmental arena is relatively recent. Most of the activities in 1992 were part of the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. At the Conference itself and during preparatory meetings, UNICEF efforts were directed at including the World Summit goals in Agenda 21. Subsequent efforts were devoted to the development of policies, plans and guidelines for effective follow-up and implementation of those elements that are relevant to the UNICEF mandate. The environmental components of country programmes were strengthened through the provision of technical support. Various publications and communication materials were produced. The Television Trust for the Environment and Central Television (United Kingdom) received funding for the production of Growing Up, a documentary depicting the lives of 11 children born in various environmental conditions and the challenges they face. The first series is being used by the film-makers to raise funds for another series.

123. In 1993, three countries in sub-Saharan Africa and one in the Middle East and North African region received funds. Intercountry activities were also supported in West Africa and Latin America. The key environmental issues that affect women and children such as water pollution, deforestation, desertification and drought are not always explicitly referred to in the UNICEF situation analysis. As a result of a West and Central Africa Regional Office study, environment-related support activities and guidelines will be identified and incorporated into future country programmes. The global fund for the environment enabled West and Central Africa Regional Office staff to attend a meeting on primary environmental care (PEC) and the UNICEF programming process in Colombia in 1993. The objectives of the meeting were to identify the role of the environmental perspective in the achievement and sustainability of the mid-decade goals and the goals for the year 2000; to develop strategies to incorporate PEC into the programming process; and to build and strengthen a network of partners to implement PEC.

124. In Mauritania, UNICEF assistance, combined with support from other United Nations agencies, the World Bank and NGOs, helped communities to construct "greenbelts" and undertake other self-help activities, thus protecting their villages from encroaching desertification. This is a good example of how environmental activities are integrated with health, nutrition, household food security and water supply and sanitation. In Chile, there were demonstrations of a fog-trap water accumulation project in Chungungo and a solar cooker project in Villaseca, which are drought-prone, poor rural localities. The innovative

use of solar cookers in the mountainous region of Chile is of particular benefit to women and girls. Emphasis in these activities is on promoting PEC through various means such as developing environmental education materials, training relevant personnel, facilitating increased participation of children, enhancing the capacity of the indigenous population and fostering relationships with concerned government agencies and NGOs.

125. Following the Executive Board review of the UNICEF role in environment (E/ICEF/1993/14, decision 1993/14) and in support of PEC, publications and consultancies have been directed towards the formulation of concepts, strategies and plans to incorporate PEC perspectives into UNICEF-assisted programmes on health, nutrition and household food security, education and water supply and sanitation.

Global communication

126. The global communication support fund was established to respond to increasing requests from field offices for headquarters assistance for innovative communication projects that exploit new or existing communication technology in creative ways. The fund favours experimental projects, particularly with a training or capacity-building function, that can serve as pilot projects or models for other regions. Through its supplementary-funded component, it has been particularly successful in involving National Committees for UNICEF and donor Governments in project activities.

127. Most of the activities are regional or subregional in scope to ensure the broadest impact and, thus, maximum return for the investment made. With other countries of the South Asia region, the Bangladesh office launched the animated film series on the girl child, Meena. The first two episodes have been completed and at least six others are in preparation. The films are accompanied by posters and comic books for distribution in schools. Videos and written materials have been produced in Bangla, Urdu, Hindi, Nepali and English. The India country office is now producing the videos in nine local languages. Field testing of the pilot project was extremely positive and the videos have been shown successfully on national television in all the participating countries. Country offices have been urged to incorporate Meena into their national communication and advocacy programmes. Many National Committees have shown an interest in using Meena for education for development purposes in their countries and plan to translate the episodes into national languages. The Middle East and North Africa Regional Office has translated it into Arabic.

128. In Mexico, 130 segments of the Spanish language Sesame Street programme are under preparation. The programme is scheduled to be broadcast in Mexico in 1994 and other countries at a later date. The Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office and the Mexico office have made plans for an outreach programme involving country offices throughout Latin America. The Walt Disney Studios provided intensive technical support for the production of an animated sequence on health in Ecuador. Although production took longer than anticipated, it proved to be an invaluable training experience. The films and spots will be used in Andean countries in 1994. As a follow-up to the Caribbean animation workshop held in 1991, the Caribbean Area Office has begun production of an animated film on AIDS for young people.

129. A joint UNICEF/FAO rural radio project for francophone West and Central Africa culminated in a training of trainers workshop in November 1993 in Ouagadougou. Thirteen rural radio producers from seven countries of the region were trained in the use of a rural radio training manual, which was produced as part of the project. These trainers will organize extensive training courses for national rural radio producers in their own countries. The objective is to create a critical mass of rural radio producers in the region, thus increasing the capacity of the national networks. UNICEF offices in the Central African Republic, Mali and Mauritania have incorporated rural radio activities in their new programme cycles commencing in 1994.

130. Specific activities in three countries were funded during the biennium. The first was a project in the Philippines to reinforce social mobilization and management capacity within government ministries. A participant selected by the UNICEF country office attended a social mobilization course at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana (United States) in 1993. The participant will organize training at the national level in the Philippines. In Haiti, an environment-awareness project received funding because of the special nature of the country and the devastating impact of environmental degradation on women and children. The project will be completed in 1994. The Mongolia office has begun a small project to train radio producers in the production of social messages.

131. Intercountry activities included the International Children's Day of Broadcasting. In December 1993, 105 countries and over 800 stations world wide participated by devoting the day to programmes for and about children. Two training projects also were undertaken: (a) a training course on audio-visual management for field offices and national counterparts developed by the Radio Nederland Training Centre and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, which was pilot-tested in Amman and will be made available to all field offices; and (b) a course for journalists in developing countries that combines instruction in human development reporting skills, with orientation on the development issues of women and children. The course, which was developed by the Thomson Foundation (United Kingdom), was pilot-tested with the help of the Nepal Press Institute in Kathmandu and 12 journalists from the South Asia region. The manual for the course will be available to all UNICEF field offices, with a strategy for its use, in early 1994. The fund supports one international Professional staff member at headquarters who is responsible for the administration and management of the fund.

Programme communication

132. Global funds supported a number of training initiatives in programme communication and social mobilization during the biennium. In 1993, ancillary support was provided to a three-month course on social mobilization at Tulane University (see para. 130 above) and to a preliminary trial seminar at the University of the Philippines. Another graduate of the Tulane course is organizing an analogous course at the University of Dar es Salaam. Global funds supported the provision of experts to advise on relevant training methodologies and staff travel to monitor these processes. This assistance enabled the programme to lay the groundwork for more extensive involvement of institutions of higher learning in mobilizing for sustainable social action. Ten institutions already have expressed an interest in the course.

133. The funds covered the costs of facilitators and resource persons for a series of "mobilizing" training sessions at headquarters and in the field. Several country offices, including Burkina Faso and Ghana, have continued to use the training for staff and country programme counterparts. Other training initiatives have explored the use of participatory methodologies such as the objective-oriented project planning used by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation technique and "life skills" training. In Romania, as part of an overall project to build individual and collective responsibility around communication processes, preparatory consultations and orientation were supported for potential collaborators in Facts for Life communication. In Sierra Leone, the Government and UNICEF are training community change agents to work with communities in identifying and analysing their own problems and initiating local action to achieve their goals. Assistance was provided to monitor, evaluate and document the country's continuing experience with community-based development.

IV. EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND

134. The Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) disbursed $9.1 million to 42 countries during the biennium. Sub-Saharan Africa received the highest share, comprising 38 per cent of all EPF allocations at the field level. Countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States received 30 per cent; and countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Middle East and North Africa received 16, 9 and 7 per cent, respectively.

Country and regional activities

135. During the biennium, EPF allocations were made to countries that were affected by natural disasters. In collaboration with NGOs, UNICEF responded to the drought emergency in southern Africa by providing EPF allocations used for emergency health care, supplementary foods and operational and logistical support to Namibia, Madagascar, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Countries in complex emergency situations such as Mozambique were provided with essential drugs, relief supplies, clothes, soap, supplementary food, seeds and tools, as well as logistical support. Pending donor response to the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa, UNICEF airlifted medical supplies, equipment and other essential supplies to Somalia.

136. Countries not covered by consolidated inter-agency appeals were the focus of EPF assistance during 1993. In Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, EPF supported emergency health care facilities for refugees from Liberia and the rehabilitation of child soldiers. UNICEF provided subregional emergency assistance to Burundi, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania in the aftermath of political turmoil in Burundi. EPF assistance enabled UNICEF to initiate actions prior to the receipt of donor contributions and at a time when the field offices could not support the costs involved.

137. Both the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office and the West and Central Africa Regional Office received assistance to strengthen their capacity to respond to emergencies. Activities undertaken included two regional emergency management training workshops; two crisis management training

workshops; staff orientation in stress/trauma management; the provision of back-up support in countries affected by complex emergency countries; and two subregional conferences on the Impact of Conflicts on the Rights of the Child and Women and Peace. The Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office will continue to address the psycho-social needs of children in complex emergencies as well as the needs of country offices. The West and Central Africa Regional Office undertook emergency preparedness planning; established early warning systems in emergency-prone countries, including the establishment of an emergency task force; and improved the communication system between country offices and the regional office.

138. Funds were provided to Haiti to meet immediate needs in the areas of health, water supply and sanitation and supplementary feeding pending the receipt of donor contributions for the consolidated inter-agency appeal released in March 1993. EPF also supported the installation of a satellite telecommunication system in the UNICEF office in Port-au-Prince. Peru received an EPF allocation to meet the health and nutrition needs of children in the indigenous region affected by insurgencies in the country. UNICEF was able to provide Ecuador with health and water supply interventions to contain the effects of floods and landslides. Cuba and Honduras received EPF allocations for essential drugs and ORT for the victims of a tropical storm.

139. Following a UNICEF fact-finding mission in May 1992 on the conflict situation in Sri Lanka, EPF released funds for priority activities in advance of donor funding for the emergency relief programme. EPF facilitated the UNICEF response to the request from the Government of Nepal for assistance when heavy rain hit the country in July 1993, causing floods and landslides. Working closely with the Government's central coordinating committee, UNICEF provided ORS, vaccines, cold-chain equipment, shelter materials and supplementary foods, particularly for children and women in the relief camps. Damaged tube-wells, hand-pumps and gravity-flow schemes were rehabilitated. The fund supported the strengthening of emergency response capacities in Cambodia, where funds were allocated to allow UNICEF to participate in a United Nations security plan.

140. In Yemen, emergency supplies were provided following heavy rains and flooding, and Djibouti received funds for ORS and essential drugs after an outbreak of cholera. One of the most important initiatives supported by EPF is the Children in Armed Conflict project in the Middle East, where in the last 10 years, 40 million children have been exposed to armed conflict. The project is enhancing both institutional and individual capacity to assist young victims of psycho-social trauma.

141. During a "Week of Tranquillity" in the former Yugoslavia in November 1992, relief supplies, including blankets and clothing, were delivered to 450,000 children before the onset of winter. EPF also enabled UNICEF to respond to urgent needs in Central and Eastern Europe as well as in Armenia and Azerbaijan. The EPF advances subsequently were replenished in full with general resources allocations approved by the Executive Board for country programmes.

Interregional activities

142. Capacity-building for emergency management was strengthened by training sessions and a series of workshops on issues such as security. Two regional workshops were held to develop staff aptitude in emergency preparedness, planning and management. To improve support to colleagues involved in stressful working conditions, a training session on stress management was held for staff in the Division of Personnel and the Office of Emergency Programmes. Other activities supported by EPF included a brainstorming session on major UNICEF policy issues related to emergencies; a consultative workshop on new approaches to addressing the special needs of children and families living in situations of armed conflict; and UNICEF participation in various inter-agency missions.

143. EPF has supported several publications dealing with policy issues. The current review and updating of the reference handbook, "Assisting in Emergencies", is intended to reflect the various changes in policy and procedures for UNICEF emergency programming and operations. The first phase of the "Humanitarianism and War" project, which was launched in 1991, was completed with the publication of a resource handbook on humanitarian concepts. Studies have been conducted on UNICEF experiences and lessons learned in complex emergencies as well as on appropriate mechanisms for responding to the drought emergency in Eastern and Southern Africa.

144. Twelve staff posts (eight international Professional and four General Service) and the operational costs of the Office of Emergency Programmes are funded by EPF. Two of the staff members are seconded to the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs in New York and Geneva.